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Indian Standard

INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINERS (IBCs) FOR NON-DANGEROUS GOODS — TERMINOLOGY

ICS 01.040.55; 55.080

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

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Indian Standard

INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINERS (IBCs) FOR NON-DANGEROUS GOODS — TERMINOLOGY

1 Scope

This European Standard defines basic terminology for all forms of IBCs intended to transport non-dangerous goods.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions following apply

2.1
intermediate bulk container (IBC)
primary packaging designed to:

a) have a capacity of 3 m^3 (3 000 l) or less.

b) be handled mechanically with or without integral or detachable devices;

c) contain liquids, pastes or solids (for instance powders or granules);

d) be resistant to the stresses imparted during handling and transport as determined by tests.

NOTE 1 A lower size limit is not specified but an IBC of less than 0,25 m^3 (250 l) is atypical and may require special consideration in relation to appropriate performance tests

NOTE 2 IBCs may be designed for single-trip or multi-trip use They may be designed to fold-down or be dismantled when empty. They may be fitted with an inner liner

NOTE 3 Some packagings are identical with IBCs but are used to contain articles or other packages and do not therefore come under the definition of an IBC

2.2
metal intermediate bulk container
IBC having the body made of a metal such as steel or aluminium, designed to be in contact with the contents (either directly or through an inner liner), and self-supporting when empty.

2.3
flexible intermediate bulk container (FIBC)
IBC having the body made of a flexible material such as woven fabric, plastics film or paper, designed to be in contact with the contents (either directly or through an inner liner), and collapsible when empty.

2.4
rigid plastics intermediate bulk container
IBC having the body made of plastics, designed to be in contact with the contents (either directly or through an inner liner), rigid in that it is self-supporting when empty or filled, and with the stresses of distribution (e.g. stack loading) taken entirely or mainly by that body.

2.5
composite intermediate bulk container

IBC comprising structural equipment in the form of a rigid outer casing designed to take the stresses of distribution and enclosing an inner plastics receptacle designed to be in contact with the contents (either directly or through an inner liner). The IBC is designed so that, once assembled, the outer casing and inner receptacle form, and are used, as an integrated single unit for filling, storage, transport and discharge. The inner body may be rigid, semi-rigid or flexible but is not designed to directly take the stresses of distribution.

2.6
fibreboard intermediate bulk container

IBC having the body made of fibreboard designed to be in contact with the contents (either directly or through an inner liner), and self-supporting when empty or filled.

2.7
wooden intermediate bulk container

IBC having the body made of sawn timber or wood panels such as plywood or reconstituted wood, designed to be in contact with the contents (either directly or through an inner liner), and self-supporting when empty or filled.

2.8
inner liner

liner for an IBC comprising a separate tube or bag inserted in the body but not forming part of it and designed to be in contact with the contents.

2.9
inner coating

coating for the inner surface of an IBC designed to be in contact directly with the contents

EXAMPLE The inner surface of a mild steel IBC is provided with an inner coating in the form of one or more layers of paint. This inner coating may be designed to protect the mild steel from interactions with the contents, or vice versa, or both.

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Transport Packages and Packaging Codes Sectional Committee, TED 24

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard which is identical to ISO 15867 : 2003 'Intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) for non-dangerous goods — Terminology' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Transport Packages and Packaging Codes Sectional Committee and approval of the Transport Engineering Division Council. .

The object of this standard is to define the various terms used in the classification and characteristics of intermediate bulk containers.

Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) comprise a family of large packagings which are intermediate between those described in (a) and the 'tanks' described in (b) below

a) Transport packagings such as drums and sacks (bags) are generally manufactured within an upper size limit irrespective of the form of the contents. Such upper size limits are generally not specified for non-dangerous contents though they are for dangerous goods. drums for example are limited to a capacity of 450 litres and to a mass of contents of 400 kg; and

b) Forms of 'tank' include road tank vehicles (for example for motor spirit) and rail tank wagons. They also include portable tanks which may, for instance, be similar to the containment vessel of a road tank vehicle but fitted with lifting devices. 'Tanks' are normally regarded as items of transport equipment rather than as packagings and their use may be described as transport in bulk. In some circumstances however, such as in the marine mode, the term 'bulk transport' may be restricted to tank ships.

To define an IBC, it is necessary to take account of size, the capability for mechanical handling, the nature of the contents and the methodology for assessing performance.

The term Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) originated in the English language to denote a specific family of containers. It is often translated into other languages as a non-specific term. In such instances reference may be made to this standard for a definition.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. BIS shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

a) Wherever the words 'International Standard appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.

b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker in the International Standard while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

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